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CROPS AND MARKETS

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World Summaries CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SEPTEMBER 24, 1959

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Foreign Agricultural Service

Washington 25, D.C.

BLACK AND WHITE PEPPER PRODUCTION
UP ONLY SLIGHTLY IN 1959

World production of pepper during 1959, forecast at 149.5 million pounds, is slightly higher than the 147.0 million pounds produced during 1958 but somewhat below 1956 and 1957 and the prewar (1935-39) average. More probably would be produced if prices to growers were more attractive.

In Indonesia, production is expected to increase somewhat this year, and is forecast at 42.0 million pounds. Plantings made during 1949 and 1950 should insure production at least at this level. In Sarawak a further decline is expected, with 1959 production forecast at 19.0 million pounds. The low prices have discouraged cultivation by those growers who were attracted during the periods of high prices. India's output during 1959 is forecast at 60.0 million pounds, unchanged from 1958. With the loss of much of the U. S. market during the past few years, and low pepper prices, production is not expected to increase.

Production in the rest of the world remains relatively small and unimportant in world trade; however, small increases are expected.

1958 Production: The latest estimate of the 1958 world production of pepper, 147.0 million pounds is 14 percent below the 1957 figure of 170.9 million pounds. Most of the reduction was in Indonesia and Sarawak.

Indonesian production declined 14.9 million pounds from the 1957 level, and all of the decrease was in white pepper. Black pepper production rose slightly. Sarawak's 1958 production of 21.8 million pounds was 9.5 million pounds below the 1957 level, and 22.6 million pounds smaller than the record 44.4 million pounds produced during 1956. Disease, low prices, and abandonment of pepper by those growers not dependent upon it for a livelihood are the main reasons for the decline.

India is estimated to have produced 60.0 million pounds of pepper during 1958, compared with the revised estimates for 1957 and 1956 of 61.2 and 61.6 million pounds, respectively. Malaya's importance in the pepper trade continues to be vested in Singapore, the market center for Sarawak and Indonesian pepper. Ceylon still uses most of the pepper it grows. Tahiti may start exporting small quantities of pepper in the next 2 to 4 years.

Brazilian production continues to increase and a total of 10.0 million pounds is expected within the next few years.

PEPPER, BLACK AND WHITE: Estimated world production, 1/ Forecast 1959 with comparisons

Producing Area	Average		1955	1956	Preliminary		Forecast
	1935-39	1950-54			1957	1958	
	Million pounds						
Asia:							
Indonesia.	128.6	19.4	30.2	52.8	53.1	38.2	42.0
Sarawak.	5.3	13.4	37.1	44.4	31.3	21.8	19.0
India.	33.1	58.8	58.2	61.6	61.2	60.0	60.0
Ceylon	2/ 5.0	10.5	13.5	11.5	13.7	13.9	14.0
Other Asia 3/	11.5	4.5	3.5	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.0
Total Asia	183.5	106.6	142.5	174.6	163.9	138.7	140.0
Africa 4/	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0
Latin America 5/	--	1.4	2.7	3.0	5.1	6.3	7.5
World total.	184.2	109.8	146.9	179.2	170.9	147.0	149.5

1/ Total production: India, Madagascar, Ceylon, Indochina, Thailand, Brazil; exportable production: Indonesia, Sarawak, Other Asia.

2/ Foreign Agricultural Service estimate.

3/ Includes Indochina, Malaya, Thailand.

4/ Includes Madagascar, Belgian Congo, British Southern Cameroons.

5/ Brazil only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

MEAT CONSUMPTION IN 1958 CONSIDERABLY
ABOVE 1951-55 IN MOST AREAS

Meat consumption during 1958 was considerably above the 1951-55 average in most areas of the world. Consumption in the U.S.S.R. was up 32 percent, Eastern Europe 26 percent, Australia and New Zealand 22 percent, Western Europe 20 percent, North America 10 percent, and South America 1 percent. Per-capita supplies increased less than the total due to a continued increase in the population in each area.

The substantial increase in 1959 world meat production over 1958 will permit a sharp increase in per capita consumption in spite of the steady but more moderate increase in population. In the years ahead improving living standards are quite likely to increase the demand for meat and still further encourage meat production.

Increases in meat production in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe in recent years have been pronounced. However, supplies per person are still much below those of the United States. Per capita consumption in the U.S.S.R. during 1958 averaged 61 pounds compared with 152 in the United States. Comparisons for other Communist countries are: Hungary 65 pounds (1957), Poland 75 (1957), Yugoslavia 42 (1958) and Czechoslovakia 82 (1956).

There was little change in total meat consumption in North America and Western Europe from 1957 to 1958. Consumption rose 5 percent in Eastern Europe, 12 percent in the U.S.S.R., and 7 percent in Australia and New Zealand. There was a decline of 11 percent in the total for South America caused by a drop of 30 percent in Argentina and a less severe decline in Chile. Nevertheless, during 1958 per capita consumption was maintained or increased in 21 of the 34 countries included in this summary.

Meat prices continued high throughout the world in 1958 as a result of strong world demand. Production remained about equal to 1957. Only 5 countries -- Cuba, Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, and the Union of South Africa -- had lower per capita consumption during 1958 than the 1951-55 average.

Meat consumption per person varies materially from country to country -- from 225 pounds in Australia to only 8 pounds in Japan. The largest per capita consumers in the world are the large meat exporters -- Australia, New Zealand, Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, and Denmark. Other large per capita consumers are countries which have large domestic production, extensive industrial development and a high standard of living -- the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, France, and West Germany. In Western Europe, per capita consumption is higher in the more prosperous countries. The Union of South Africa, a notable livestock producer, has a per capita consumption about half that of the United States.

Meat 1/ : Consumption in specified countries, average 1951-55, annual 1956-58

Countries	Production			Net trade			Apparent consumption			Per capita consumption		
	Million pounds			Million pounds			Million pounds			Pounds		
	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	Average 1951-55	1956	1957
North America:												
Canada 2/	1,994	2,242	2,319	-53	-37	-33	1,941	2,205	2,286	129	138	137
Mexico	1,146	1,246	1,364	-66	-22	-25	1,080	1,224	1,339	38	40	43
United States 2/ 3/	24,336	26,053	26,924	+327	+170	+342	24,665	26,224	27,271	151	167	159
Cuba	464	482	494	+32	+39	+35	496	521	529	85	83	81
South America:												
Argentina	4,892	6,296	6,352	-829	-1,549	-1,596	4,063	4,747	4,802	222	244	242
Brazil	3,430	3,862	4,062	-9	-33	-72	3,421	3,829	3,990	61	64	65
Chile	369	417	427	+4	+11	+1	373	428	428	58	62	60
Paraguay	195	203	239	-23	-34	-40	172	169	199	115	106	121
Uruguay	786	617	629	-174	-216	-222	612	401	407	241	151	152
Europe:												
Austria	683	719	734	+4	+6	+6	687	725	740	98	104	106
Belgium-Luxembourg	890	961	944	+17	+22	+41	907	983	985	99	106	106
Denmark 2/	1,247	1,353	1,553	-772	-766	-916	475	587	637	109	127	137
Finland	261	298	302	-2	+3	--	259	301	302	63	70	70
France	4,811	5,511	5,551	-53	-51	+2	4,758	5,460	5,553	112	125	126
Germany, West	4,681	5,367	5,629	+90	+298	+195	4,771	5,665	5,824	91	106	108
Greece	188	232	259	+11	+18	+30	199	265	289	25	33	36
Ireland	405	371	430	-158	-118	-152	247	259	278	84	89	96
Italy	1,718	2,070	2,065	+70	+136	+224	1,788	2,206	2,289	38	46	47
Netherlands	1,086	1,241	1,309	-235	-274	-324	851	967	985	61	89	89
Norway	235	259	260	-4	-6	-2	231	253	258	70	73	74
Portugal	304	292	320	-4	-3	+2	300	289	322	35	33	36
Sweden	723	715	738	+23	+15	+37	746	730	775	104	100	105
Switzerland	431	474	493	+18	+30	+26	449	504	519	92	100	101
United Kingdom 2/	3,511	3,715	3,825	+2743	+3319	+3513	3,594	7,034	7,338	108	131	134
Czechoslovakia	868	1,048	--	+63	+33	--	931	1,081	--	73	82	--
Hungary	584	705	651	-31	-44	-13	553	661	638	58	67	65
Poland	1,829	2,258	2,321	-144	-187	-194	1,685	2,071	2,127	64	74	75
Yugoslavia	690	851	814	-22	-48	-97	668	803	717	39	45	40
U.S.S.R.: (Europe & Asia)	8,835	10,275	10,840	+501	+414	+113	9,336	10,689	10,953	47	53	55
Africa:												
Union of South Africa	1,015	997	1,078	-11	-19	-23	1,004	978	1,055	76	70	74
Asia:												
Japan	400	612	599	+1	+5	+50	401	617	649	5	7	7
Philippines	236	399	392	+22	+46	+45	258	445	437	12	20	19
Oceania:												
Australia 2/ 4/	2,522	2,660	2,891	-471	-620	-572	2,051	2,040	2,319	214	221	227
New Zealand 2/ 5/	1,263	1,437	1,431	-794	-938	-878	469	499	553	216	223	220

1/ Carcass meat basis - includes beef, veal, pork, mutton, lamb, goat and horsemeat; excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit and poultry meat.

2/ Per capita consumption figures take into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for the United States and Canada are civilian consumption only.

3/ Includes horsemeat in trade and apparent consumption.

4/ Per capita consumption figures are for years ending June 30.

5/ Per capita data are for years ending September 30.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Foreign Agricultural Service, September, 1959.

Mexico's meat production has been increasing a little faster than its human population. However, the average per capita supplies of 41 pounds in 1958 is still small compared with Cuba, Canada or the United States.

Australians consumed the largest amount of meat per person in 1958. They also ate the largest amount of lamb and mutton (28 pounds of lamb, 50 of mutton) although New Zealanders were close behind them. The Danish people ate the most pork. Uruguayans were the largest beef users consuming 152 pounds per person.

MEAT: Per capita consumption by type of meat
in 11 selected countries 1958

Country	Class of Meat					Total
	Beef		Lamb,	Canned		
	and veal		mutton, and goat	meat		
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Australia.....	121	19	78	7		225
New Zealand.....	113	30	77	<u>2/</u>		220
Uruguay.....	152	16	38	<u>2/</u>		206
Argentina.....	134	12	20	<u>2/</u>		166
United States.....	87	61	4	<u>2/</u>		152
Denmark.....	48	92	<u>4/</u>	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	142
Canada.....	74	51	3	5		133
United Kingdom.....	52	44	23	14		133
Paraguay.....	128	--	--	<u>2/</u>		128
France.....	62	50	6	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	123
West Germany.....	41	67	1	<u>2/</u>	<u>3/</u>	110

1/ Beef, veal, lamb, mutton, goatmeat and pork (excluding lard).

2/ Included with other types.

3/ Includes horsemeat, in addition to other types shown.

4/ Less than 1/2 pound.

Consumption in the United Kingdom in 1958 averaged 133 pounds per person, only 1 pound less than the 1957 record. Domestic production supplies 54 percent of United Kingdom's total meat consumption in 1958, compared with 53 percent in 1951-55.

Consumption per person in Japan has increased from 5 pounds in 1951-55 to 8 pounds in 1958. This does not include seafood which provides much of the animal protein diet. Recently Japan has placed more emphasis on meat production and imports due to its loss of fishing grounds and because of its higher living standards. Consumption in the Philippines at 22 pounds in 1958 was sharply above the average.

JULY 1 GRAIN STOCKS AT NEW HIGH

Grain stocks in the 4 principal exporting countries were at a record high on July 1, 1959, according to preliminary estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

An estimated total of 153 million short tons for the 5 principal grains sets a new record for the seventh successive year and exceeds 1958 by 12 percent. A good part of the sharp increase is due to record carryovers of wheat and corn in the United States. Stocks are down in Canada, following the small harvest last year. A slight increase is indicated for Argentina, while Australia's level is up sharply from the very small figure of a year ago.

Totals for individual grains for the 4 countries are at new records except for rye, which is well below record though still above average. The wheat total of 2,167 million bushels is 20 percent above the 1958 total and exceeds the previous record wheat stocks in 1956 by 10 percent. Corn stocks of 2,399 million bushels are at an all-time record; they are 5 percent above the previous high on July 1, 1958. Barley stocks in the 4 countries are estimated at 396 million bushels, almost double the 1950-54 average. Stocks of oats totaled 617 million bushels, 6 percent above the previous record.

As a result of record grain stocks, the U.S. surplus for 1959-60 will be even larger than last season. Despite a sharp drop in wheat production, supplies are 50 million bushels larger than last year; but it is in corn that the largest increase in supplies occurs. A record corn production, as well as prospective record carryover may bring the total supply about 660 million bushels above the 1958-59 supply. At the same time, large production in the Danube Basin countries, especially Yugoslavia and Rumania can be expected to increase competition for import markets.

European import demand for wheat is likely to be less this season since the area has harvested its third successive bumper wheat crop. Record outturns in a number of countries bring the total European wheat crop to a new high; increased competition for wheat markets also seems likely. Both France and Yugoslavia have record crops; in Yugoslavia the current crop is 65 percent above the 1958 production. However, the outlook is for smaller wheat crops than last year in Argentina and Australia. Those countries, together with Canada, are normally the principal U.S. competitors.

Canada is expecting another below-average wheat crop this year. Of the minor exporters, Syria and Iraq have poor crops again this season and will not be exporting, as they did after their large 1957 crop. For the first time, Spain, Italy, and Mexico are listed as exporters under the International Wheat Agreement. Mexico has a near-record wheat crop but is not expected to export much. A good crop is also reported for Spain but Italy's production is 12 percent less than in 1958.

GRAINS: Estimated supplies in the principal exporting countries, July 1, 1945-1959

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats <u>1/</u>	Corn	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	1,000 short tons
United States:						
Average 1945-49	193	6	72	254	742	32,526
Average 1950-54	524	8	74	249	1,256	56,872
1955	1,036	16	131	303	1,601	84,348
1956	1,033	17	117	347	1,742	88,602
1957	908	7	127	240	1,968	89,428
1958	881	10	168	325	2,096	94,630
1959 <u>2/</u>	1,277	13	193	369	2,204	110,922
Canada:						
Average 1945-49	155	4	41	100	<u>3/</u>	7,446
Average 1950-54	345	14	100	135	<u>3/</u>	15,437
1955	570	22	110	110	<u>3/</u>	22,226
1956	620	20	130	150	<u>3/</u>	24,830
1957	765	15	160	260	<u>3/</u>	31,630
1958	675	13	140	190	<u>3/</u>	27,204
1959 <u>2/</u>	575	10	145	150	<u>3/</u>	23,560
Argentina:						
Average 1945-49	134	11	26	40	187	10,828
Average 1950-54	107	16	21	39	91	7,334
1955	165	10	25	25	85	8,610
1956	130	25	30	35	125	9,380
1957	160	25	30	50	95	9,680
1958	175	16	25	35	190	12,178
1959 <u>2/</u>	180	22	30	40	195	12,836
Australia:						
Average 1945-49	75	<u>3/</u>	6	13	<u>3/</u>	2,602
Average 1950-54	110	<u>3/</u>	9	20	<u>3/</u>	3,836
1955	160	<u>3/</u>	6	32	<u>3/</u>	5,456
1956	183	<u>3/</u>	14	50	<u>3/</u>	6,626
1957	115	<u>3/</u>	20	32	<u>3/</u>	4,442
1958	70	<u>3/</u>	14	12	<u>3/</u>	2,628
1959 <u>2/</u>	135	<u>3/</u>	28	58	<u>3/</u>	5,650
Total:						
Average 1945-49	557	21	145	407	929	53,402
Average 1950-54	1,086	38	204	443	1,347	83,479
1955	1,931	48	272	470	1,686	120,640
1956	1,966	62	291	582	1,867	129,438
1957	1,948	47	337	582	2,063	135,180
1958	1,801	39	347	562	2,286	136,640
1959 <u>2/</u>	2,167	45	396	617	2,399	152,968

1/ Canadian oats in bushels of 34 pounds; data for other countries in bushels of 32 pounds. 2/ Preliminary estimates. 3/ Production small and remaining stocks believed negligible.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

A regional breakdown shows the United States had 111 million short tons of old grain on hand July 1. This compares with the previous high of 95 million tons last year. Record stocks of wheat and corn are the outstanding features of the present situation. Wheat stocks of 1,277 million bushels are 45 percent above the 1958 carryover and 23 percent above the previous record. The corn stocks of 2,204 million bushels were slightly above last year's record and 75 percent above the 1950-54 average.

In addition to the 5 grains covered, U.S. production of grain sorghums has become large in recent years and the July 1 stocks this year were at a new high of 529 million bushels. Grain sorghums are not included in the stocks tabulation because they are of relatively minor importance in the other exporting countries; also July 1 estimates are not available for U.S. stocks prior to 1956. Sorghum production is near-record this year and supplies for 1959-60 will be the largest of record. Even excluding the large sorghum stocks, the U.S. total of the 5 grains considered account for 73 percent of the aggregate for the 4 countries.

Canada's stocks are estimated at 23.6 million short tons, 13 percent below the 1958 figure and 25 percent below the 1957 peak. Wheat stocks are 100 million bushels less than last year and stocks of oats, 40 million bushels less. With the drop in stocks, Canada's total is only 15 percent of the total for the 4 countries. Production is small again this season and total supplies are less than for 1958-59.

Grain stocks in the 2 Southern Hemisphere exporting countries as of July 1 are in a different position from those in North America. In Southern Hemisphere countries these are mid-season supplies which must cover all needs to the end of the current crop season and for carryover. Thus, stocks of small grains in Argentina and Australia are for use within the country or for export up to December 1, and corn to April 1, the beginning of the new season. In contrast, July 1 stocks in North America approximate the year-end carryover of small grains. Stocks represent actual carryover into the new season in the United States, while in Canada the marketing season starts August 1. For corn, the U.S. marketing season starts October 1.

Grain stocks in Argentina on July 1 were 12.8 million tons. This is the largest of recent years and is 75 percent above the low level of 1950-54. Stocks of all of the grains are above average. Prospects point to a smaller wheat crop this year and total supply for 1959-60 is expected to be smaller than the supply for 1958-59.

In Australia grain stocks estimated at 5.6 million tons are again large, after the very low level of a year ago. Wheat stocks are estimated at 135 million bushels almost double the small stocks on July 1, 1958. Stocks of oats are at an all-time high, 58 million bushels compared with 12 million a year earlier and the previous record of 50 million in 1956.

CONDITIONS CONTINUE FAVORABLE
FOR 1959-60 WORLD COFFEE CROP

The second (September) estimate of the Foreign Agricultural Service places the total 1959-60 world coffee crop at 67.4 million bags, and the exportable crop at 57.5 million bags. The revised 1958-59 total coffee crop has been placed at 60.0 million bags, with an exportable of 51.4 million.

North American coffee production for 1959-60 is estimated at 9.5 million bags, 7.5 million bags of which is exportable production. This season's exportable crop in Costa Rica is expected to be slightly higher than the record 1958-59; and Cuba's 1959-60 crop should be well above the relatively low 1958-59 crop.

The Dominican Republic and Haiti are expected to have considerably larger crops in 1959-60, as this is the "on-year" in the production cycle. Haiti may have a record harvest.

Crop conditions continue favorable in El Salvador and Guatemala. Total production for 1959-60 in both countries is estimated at 1.5 million bags, with exportable estimated at 1.4 million bags for El Salvador and 1.3 million for Guatemala.

Coffee production in Honduras and Nicaragua continues to increase. Mexico's total 1959-60 crop is estimated at 2.1 million bags, which would make Mexico the world's fourth-largest producing country.

South America's total 1959-60 coffee production is estimated at 44.9 million bags, with exportable production at 38.6 million. Total 1958-59 production in South America was 39.5 million bags, with exportable amounting to 34.2 million bags.

Brazil now expects this season's crop to reach 35 million bags, the exportable 30 million. An exportable crop of this size would be 15 percent above 1958-59, about 45 percent above 1957/58, and an alltime record.

Colombia also expects its crop to reach an alltime record. It is now estimated at 8.0 million bags, with exportable at 7.2 million. This would be .3 million bags above the revised estimates for 1958-59. Rain fall has been generally adequate this year in the important producing areas; last year, dry weather reduced the harvest in some areas.

Production in Ecuador for 1959-60 is estimated at .55 million bags, with an exportable of .50 million bags. Venezuela's crop is estimated at 850,000 bags, the same as for 1958-59. Coffee production in Peru continues its upward trend, and is expected to total .4 million bags in 1959-60.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1959-60 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51- 1954/55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	2nd estimate 1959-60
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	378	587	705	785	835
Cuba	49	3/ 208	250	125	200
Dominican Republic	372	300	525	300	500
El Salvador	1,087	1,400	1,280	1,400	1,400
Guatemala	905	1,050	1,225	1,150	1,300
Haiti	443	290	550	300	550
Honduras	167	240	265	315	360
Mexico	1,141	1,315	1,540	1,300	1,650
Nicaragua	313	340	380	320	380
Panama	-	-	-	20	25
Other North America 4/.....	72	100	280	255	345
Total North America	4,927	5,830	7,000	6,270	7,545
South America:					
Brazil	14,730	11,700	20,800	26,000	30,000
Colombia	5,632	5,750	7,000	6,900	7,200
Ecuador	308	495	465	500	500
Peru	68	200	250	275	310
Venezuela	488	500	475	500	500
Other South America 5/.....	52	40	40	40	45
Total South America	21,278	18,685	29,030	34,215	38,555
Africa:					
Angola	1,019	1,340	1,275	1,340	1,440
Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi	595	915	1,200	1,250	1,400
Cameroun	182	290	415	440	450
Ethiopia	544	765	850	700	800
French Equatorial Africa	-	-	-	100	125
French West Africa	1,257	1,850	1,800	2,270	2,400
Kenya	214	340	390	375	375
Malgache Republic	569	850	825	725	575
Republic of Guinea 6/.....	-	-	-	175	175
Tanganyika	274	330	375	415	440
Togo	57	110	80	100	100
Uganda	744	1,300	1,365	1,430	1,525
Other Africa 7/.....	201	300	310	245	248
Total Africa	5,656	8,390	8,885	9,565	10,053
Asia and Oceania:					
India	93	3/ 252	213	200	225
Indonesia	504	1,350	1,100	1,000	1,000
Yemen	60	75	80	65	65
Other Asia and Oceania 8/.....	71	60	47	62	70
Total Asia and Oceania	728	1,737	1,440	1,327	1,360
World exportable production	32,589	34,642	46,355	51,377	57,513

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except in Brazil where it is based upon "registrations" of current crop coffee minus port consumption and coast wise shipments. 2/ 132,276 pounds each. 3/ Export quotas.

4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad & Tobago; and Panama prior to 1958-59.

5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1958-59 included in French West Africa. 7/ Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, São Tomé & Príncipe, Sierra Leone, Spanish Guinea; and French Equatorial Africa prior to 1958-59. 8/ Includes New Caledonia, New Hebrides and Portuguese Timor.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1959-60 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1950/51- 1954/55	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	2nd estimate 1959-60
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	439	600	770	865	915
Cuba	542	610	725	600	750
Dominican Republic	455	475	650	425	625
El Salvador	1,216	1,500	1,380	1,500	1,500
Guatemala	1,129	1,250	1,420	1,345	1,500
Haiti	642	465	700	450	700
Honduras	212	325	350	400	450
Mexico	1,373	1,600	1,840	1,700	2,100
Nicaragua	362	375	425	360	420
Panama	-	-	-	60	70
Other North America 3/.....	470	500	425	355	460
Total North America	6,840	7,700	8,685	8,060	9,490
South America:					
Brazil	18,964	18,000	25,000	30,000	35,000
Colombia	6,330	6,500	7,800	7,700	8,000
Ecuador	347	535	515	550	550
Peru	146	250	300	365	400
Venezuela	729	850	825	850	850
Other South America 4/.....	55	55	55	65	70
Total South America	26,571	26,190	34,495	39,530	44,870
Africa:					
Angola	990	1,350	1,285	1,350	1,450
Belgian Congo & Ruanda Urundi	613	950	1,235	1,285	1,435
Cameroun	180	300	425	450	460
Ethiopia	613	865	950	800	900
French Equatorial Africa	-	-	-	100	125
French West Africa	1,342	1,935	1,885	2,350	2,500
Kenya	223	365	415	400	400
Malgache Republic	634	950	950	850	700
Republic of Guinea 5/.....	-	-	-	200	200
Tanganyika	281	340	385	425	450
Togo	56	110	80	100	100
Uganda	754	1,360	1,425	1,500	1,600
Other Africa 6/.....	201	300	310	248	251
Total Africa	5,887	8,825	9,345	10,058	10,571
Asia and Oceania:					
India	387	685	735	750	800
Indonesia	985	1,550	1,300	1,200	1,200
Yemen	70	90	90	85	85
Other Asia and Oceania 7/.....	275	300	304	334	352
Total Asia and Oceania	1,717	2,625	2,429	2,369	2,437
Total world production	41,015	45,340	54,954	60,017	67,368

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year, starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Trinidad & Tobago, and Panama prior to 1958-59. 4/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 5/ Prior to 1958-59 included in French West Africa. 6/ Exportable production only. Includes Cape Verde, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Sao Tome & Principe, Spanish Guinea, and French Equatorial Africa prior to 1958-59. 7/ Includes Malaya, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, North Borneo, Philippines, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Official publications of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, and other information.

Africa's 1959-60 crop is now estimated at 10.6 million bags, of which 10.1 million will be exportable. This would be a record outturn for Africa, and about 5 percent above 1958-59.

Favorable weather in French West Africa and British East Africa are expected to bring bumper crops in those areas, and the crop in Tanganyika reportedly is maturing well. Record harvests are expected for most of the African countries.

The bad weather in March 1959 in the Malgache Republic is now expected to considerably reduce the 1959-60 crop, but damage to the 1958-59 crop was not as serious as believed earlier. Ethiopia's 1959-60 crop is expected to exceed the rather low 1958-59 crop.

Asia and Oceania are expected to produce a total of 2.44 million bags in 1959-60, with an exportable of 1.36 million bags. Indonesia and Yemen should equal their 1958-59 production, while India will probably have a slight increase.

WOOL STOCKS DOWN IN MID-1959

Carryover stocks of raw wool in major exporting countries at the beginning of the 1959-60 season (July 1 except in Argentina and Uruguay where the season begins October 1) were substantially below a year earlier and the lowest since 1956.

Total stocks are estimated at 152 million pounds, clean basis 1/, compared with 278 million pounds at the beginning of the 1958-59 season. Most of the reduction was in Argentina and Uruguay. This reduction results from increased mill activity and some buildup of stocks in major wool importing countries.

Stocks data for many consuming countries are not available and only a few countries report quarterly to the International Wool Study Group. Stocks in 5 of these countries on July 1, 1959 totaled 453 million pounds, compared with 426 million a year earlier. Most of the increase was in the United Kingdom and Japan; however, there were also probably some increases in countries for which quarterly data is not available.

The level of stocks held by dealers and manufacturers in consuming countries is affected by expectations of future business as well as by current levels of consumption. The increase in stocks in July 1959 corresponds with rising consumption levels. Mill consumption of raw wool in 10 major consuming countries in January - June 1959 was 13 percent above a year earlier. Thus the ratio of stocks to current consumption levels has not increased as sharply as total stocks.

1/ All data in this report refer to clean basis.

The Australian carryover of unsold stocks held by brokers on July 1 is estimated at 21 million pounds--up slightly from a year earlier. The Australian carryover is usually small and accounts for about 2 percent of total production. This excludes stocks sold but awaiting shipment, and stocks held by domestic mills.

The New Zealand carryover in 1958-59 was 24 million pounds, slightly below the previous season. Stocks in both years were above normal as a result of purchases by the New Zealand Wool Commission through its price support scheme. The Commission's holdings of 48,089 bales (11 million pounds) on July 1 were about the same as a year earlier. With improved wool prices, 36,344 bales of these stocks were sold during July and August 1959.

Unsold stocks of wool in the Union of South Africa on July 1, 1959 were 6 million pounds, compared with 10 million pounds the previous season. Normally, stocks are very small--about 2 million pounds--but the carryover has been increased in the past 2 seasons by purchases of the South African Wool Commission which operates a floor price support scheme similar to New Zealand's. Sales from the Commission's stocks during the closing months of the 1958-59 season exceeded purchases earlier in the season, thus reducing stocks below those in July 1958. As in New Zealand, stocks will probably be reduced further during the present season.

The unusually large carryover of 102 million pounds in Argentina on October 1, 1958 and the 1958-59 clip have moved rapidly into export. By the end of July, the large exportable supplies of 267 million pounds for the 1958-59 season had been reduced to 52 million and by October 1 should be about 25 million pounds. Improved foreign demand--particularly for carpet types--and substantial revisions in the exchange rates applicable to wool exports have helped reduce the surplus.

As in Argentina, carryover stocks and exports in Uruguay fluctuate violently depending largely upon the vagaries of the foreign exchange controls system. The carryover on October 1, 1959 is expected to be about 8 million pounds, compared with 50 million pounds a year earlier. Revisions in "aforos" (export exchange rates) and increased buying by the Soviet Bloc have helped move the surplus.

Government stocks in the United Kingdom and holdings of the British Wool Marketing Board totaled 68 million pounds on July 1, slightly below a year earlier. Stocks held by each agency declined slightly during 1958-59. In 1952, the British Government began stockpiling wool as strategic reserves primarily to offset the low level of commercial (dealers and manufacturers) stocks. In recent years the Government has been selling its stocks on a limited scale when prices were favorable. Disposals were halted when prices fell in 1957 and 1958 but have been resumed this year.

RAW WOOL: Stocks held in selected countries on July 1,
clean basis, average 1951-55, annual 1956-59

Country	Average 1951-55	1956	1957	1958	1959 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Major suppliers:					
Australia.....	9	10	15	19	21
New Zealand.....	27	11	10	26	24
Union of South Africa.....	2	1	2	10	6
Argentina 2/	79	29	36	102	25
Uruguay 2/	29	3	26	50	8
Total (5 countries)...	146	54	89	207	84
Major consumers:					
United Kingdom					
Dealers and Mills.....	159	164	161	168	189
Other 3/	72	98	85	71	68
Total United Kingdom..	231	262	246	239	257
France.....	4/ 40	4/ 53	4/ 72	94	94
Japan.....	25	35	48	38	47
Germany, West.....	37	32	35	31	(5/)
Belgium.....	20	27	24	24	25
Total 6/ (5 countries):	378	434	452	426	453

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October 1; data for 1959 partially estimated.
3/ Includes Government's strategic reserve and Wool Marketing Board's
stocks. 4/ Excludes scoured wool. 5/ Not available. 6/ Includes
estimates of scoured wool stocks in France prior to 1958, and esti-
mate for West Germany in 1959.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the Inter-
national Wool Study Group and of the U.S. Agricultural Attaches...
September 1959.

The lower level of Government stocks in the United Kingdom has
been more than offset by a rise in commercial stocks. Commercial
stocks on July 1, 1959 were 12 percent above a year earlier. The
buildup reflects the strong recovery from the wool textile recession
in 1959. Mill use of raw wool in January-June 1959 was 15 percent
above a year earlier.

Commercial stocks in Japan were 47 million pounds, compared with 38 million pounds a year earlier. Mill consumption of raw wool in Japan during the first half of 1959 was 34 percent above a year ago. Stocks in France and Belgium on July 1, 1959 were virtually unchanged from a year earlier.

WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP SECOND LARGEST OF RECORD

The 1959 world breadgrain crop is the second largest of record, having been exceeded only in 1958, according to estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Wheat and rye together total 276 million short tons, according to preliminary estimates. This would be 8 percent below the alltime high of 302 million tons produced last year, but 10 percent above the 1950-54 average.

Forecasts of world production this early in the season are subject to considerable revision, as seeding of small grains has only recently been completed in Southern Hemisphere countries and growing conditions up to December 1 will play a large part in determining final outturns in those areas. Reliable information is also lacking for some countries of the Northern Hemisphere.

The decline from the record 1958 crop is in both wheat and rye. Wheat production, as forecast at 7.9 billion bushels, is about 800 million bushels less than in 1958. It is, however, about 900 million above the 1950-54 average. The bulk of the decline is in the crops of the United States and the Soviet Union. Both of these countries had record wheat outturns in 1958 and substantially smaller harvests this year. In recent years they have together accounted for about 40 percent of world wheat production.

This year's world rye crop is forecast at 1.4 billion bushels, about 4 percent below the 1958 total of 1.46 billion. Most of the decrease appears to have been in the Soviet production. Little change is estimated from last year's high level in Poland and West and East Germany. Those countries together with the Soviet Union, produce about 80 percent of the world rye crop.

A larger wheat crop in Europe this year may mean reduced import needs in Western Europe. In that area, France's near-record crop provides a substantial surplus available for export. A record crop is reported for Spain and, for the first time, that country is an exporter under the International Wheat Agreement. Italy is also now listed as an IWA exporter but had a comparatively poor crop this year.

The United States may encounter increased competition from Eastern Europe where a large crop this year brings production 95 million bushels above the 1958 total. The largest increase is in Yugoslavia where a record crop is 65 percent above the 1958 production. Much of the surplus will be stockpiled, but shortage of storage space will create serious problems, especially when the record corn crop is harvested.

North America's wheat production this year is estimated at 1,570 million bushels, compared with 1,881 million in 1958. That reduction of 311 million bushels is due to the drop in U.S. production; both Canada and Mexico report small increases. The September estimate placed U.S. production at 1,116 million bushels compared with the record 1,462 million last year. The reduction was due to somewhat smaller yields than the alltime high yields in 1958. The indicated yield of 21.0 bushels per acre this year, though sharply below the 1958 high of 27.3 bushels, is still above average. Acreage was 53.2 million acres, only nominally below the 53.6 million a year ago but considerably below the 1948-57 average of 60.6 million acres.

Canada's August forecast of 405 million bushels, though above the small outturns of the past 2 years, is 25 percent below the 1950-54 average. Acreage was 10 percent larger than in 1958 but the increase was partly offset by a slight reduction in yields. Mexico's current crop of 48 million bushels has been exceeded only in 1957.

Rye production in North America is down 28 percent because of a sharp drop in the U.S. crop, 21 million bushels compared with 32.5 million last year. Both acreage and yields were somewhat smaller. Canada's estimate shows little change from the small 1958 production.

Western Europe's wheat crop is estimated at 1,385 million bushels, 45 million above last year's total. Acreage was smaller but yields were up. Earlier-season fears that drought damage would reduce yields were unfounded since the bulk of the wheat is winter-grown. Winter grains suffered little damage, in contrast with spring grains, which had reduced yields in many areas. Wheat harvests over most of Western Europe were record or near-record. The only significant reductions from 1958 crops were in Italy and Portugal. Italy's acreage was below average; yields though smaller than in 1958 were still well above average. Portugal had a slightly reduced acreage but the sharp decline in production was mainly caused by much lower yields.

Wheat production in Eastern Europe is estimated at 595 million bushels, 19 percent more than the 1958 crop. Yields were up in most countries, but the largest increase was in Yugoslavia. That country's outturn of 148 million bushels is much above any previous harvest. Yields of 28.1 bushels per acre are almost 10 bushels per acre above the 1958 yields. Increased use of high-yielding Italian varieties is given most of the credit for the spectacular rise.

Rye in Western Europe is estimated at 270 million bushels, slightly higher than in 1958. It is also slightly larger in Eastern Europe, where the current production is estimated at 445 million bushels, compared with 440 million last year.

The Soviet Union reported a substantial reduction in the area seeded to spring wheat. All information confirms earlier reports of prolonged and widespread drought in many important regions, which reduced yields. Thus, production appears to be well below the record level of 1958. Rye production is also indicated to be smaller than production last year.

Asia:														
Iran	1,871	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75,100	102,880	99,210
Iraq	90	150	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,210	41,000	27,700
Israel	700	693	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	3,050	2,280
Jordan	165	173	141	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,534	8,080	2,400
Lebanon	2,277	2,718	2,446	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,902	2,388	1,300
Syria	13,514	17,878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,510	36,740	20,650
Turkey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213,598	250,000	240,000
China	24,456	33,580	29,500	30,966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	890,000	—	—
India	10,364	11,815	12,160	12,5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	253,950	347,700	290,000
Pakistan	1,766	1,526	1,480	1,485	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129,800	142,000	145,000
Japan	245	357	313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,322	48,870	47,070
Korea, South	127,790	146,630	140,760	143,180	13.8	13.1	13.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	1,765,000	1,915,000	1,910,000
Estimated total 5/	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Africa:														
Algeria	4,267	—	4,500	4,400	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	41,508	46,700	45,930
Egypt	1,631	1,572	1,479	1,531	30.1	34.2	35.1	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	49,060	53,800	51,900
Morocco 7/	3,496	3,239	4,154	3,884	10.1	7.2	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	35,302	23,295	45,500
Tunisia	2,399	3,205	3,170	3,274	8.3	5.7	6.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	19,796	18,300	20,000
Union of South Africa 8/	3,020	3,041	3,175	—	7.6	8.9	7.0	—	—	—	—	23,040	27,000	22,350
Estimated total 5/	16,480	17,550	18,660	18,200	11.2	10.5	11.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	185,000	185,000	205,000
South America:														
Argentina	11,871	10,858	12,795	—	18.2	19.7	19.3	—	—	—	—	216,204	213,500	246,920
Brazil	1,475	2,850	2,200	—	12.5	10.1	6.8	—	—	—	—	18,500	28,700	15,000
Chile	1,933	1,995	2,159	—	19.4	22.4	18.5	—	—	—	—	37,446	44,600	40,000
Peru	410	363	385	—	14.2	14.2	13.7	—	—	—	—	5,814	5,140	5,270
Uruguay	1,515	1,922	1,706	—	14.8	11.4	7.7	—	—	—	—	22,376	22,000	13,200
Estimated total 5/	17,910	18,720	20,000	16,330	17.3	17.1	16.5	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	310,000	320,000	330,000
Oceania:														
Australia	10,716	7,500	10,200	11,000	16.9	13.0	21.0	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	181,150	97,600	213,700
New Zealand	116	84	140	150	40.7	44.4	48.2	—	—	—	—	4,720	3,730	6,750
Total Oceania	10,832	7,584	10,340	11,150	17.2	13.4	21.3	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	185,870	101,330	220,450
Estimated world total 5/	447,150	501,020	504,890	494,750	15.6	15.3	17.2	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	6,980,000	7,645,000	8,690,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1959 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which will begin late in 1959 and end early in 1960. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Excludes areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier. 8/ Production on European holdings only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign sources material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest,
average 1950-54, annual 1957-59 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production		
	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	Average 1950-54	1957	1958	Average 1950-54	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:									
Canada	1,159	551	521	517	15.5	15.4	19,260	8,539	8,002
United States	1,619	1,672	1,784	1,417	16.3	18.2	20,779	27,243	32,485
Total	2,778	2,223	2,305	1,934	16.1	17.6	40,039	35,782	40,487
Europe:									
Austria	601	520	509	538	27.5	30.3	16,508	15,760	15,630
Belgium	205	162	170	158	43.1	46.2	8,832	7,480	7,500
Denmark	323	290	303	289	38.2	42.5	12,320	12,320	10,500
Finland	276	211	189	—	24.3	26.2	6,694	4,535	5,900
France	1,104	899	857	823	18.4	21.1	20,327	18,975	16,930
Germany, West	3,454	3,620	3,688	3,499	38.0	41.5	131,400	150,220	146,750
Greece	155	113	106	93	13.7	17.0	2,120	1,920	1,610
Italy	238	176	167	—	21.7	24.8	5,160	3,620	4,140
Luxembourg	14	—	—	—	31.4	—	439	—	—
Netherlands	428	389	357	353	43.6	46.3	18,644	18,030	16,830
Norway	2	1	1	1	30.0	35.0	60	50	39
Portugal	652	629	629	618	11.1	12.7	7,227	7,973	8,300
Spain	1,526	1,408	1,421	1,384	12.7	13.8	19,390	19,490	20,980
Sweden	312	283	280	240	33.0	30.8	10,302	9,060	7,020
Switzerland	35	31	30	36	41.1	43.3	1,438	1,300	1,380
United Kingdom	59	26	23	15	35.1	36.9	2,072	960	840
Estimated total West Europe 5/:	9,390	8,770	8,690	8,410	28.0	31.0	263,000	272,000	265,000
Bulgaria	530	356	—	—	16.0	17.4	8,500	6,200	—
Czechoslovakia	1,550	1,285	—	—	26.5	29.1	41,100	37,400	36,200
Germany, East	3,110	2,718	—	—	26.8	27.8	83,300	75,500	80,000
Hungary	1,275	1,040	930	875	19.4	18.5	24,700	19,200	14,600
Poland	12,345	12,515	12,874	—	19.0	23.4	235,000	293,000	290,000
Romania	500	385	—	—	16.6	15.6	8,300	6,000	—
Yugoslavia	—	632	613	586	—	17.4	8,500	11,000	9,490
Estimated total East Europe 5/:	19,960	18,940	19,180	19,050	20.5	23.7	410,000	448,000	445,000
Estimated total all Europe 5/:	29,350	27,710	27,870	27,460	22.9	26.0	673,000	720,000	705,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	54,000	45,000	43,500	—	12.8	13.3	690,000	600,000	650,000
Asia:									
Turkey	1,410	1,619	1,656	—	16.1	17.0	22,700	27,560	30,700
South America:									
Argentina	2,222	2,207	2,721	—	11.7	11.2	26,000	24,800	32,160
Africa:									
Union of South Africa	176	—	—	—	4.8	—	845	—	—
Estimated world total 5/	90,220	79,200	78,480	77,220	16.1	17.8	1,455,000	1,410,000	1,400,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1959 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin late in 1959 and early in 1960. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Wheat production in Asia is tentatively estimated at 1.8 billion bushels, 6 percent less than last year. Larger outturns in most countries were more than offset by smaller harvests in mainland China and Turkey. The increase was especially marked in India where a harvest of 362 million bushels set a new record and contrasts with the small 1958 crop of 290 million. Unfavorable conditions in China appear to have reduced the crop sharply. Turkey's production is reported down to 190 million bushels from 240 million last year. Rye production in Turkey is also smaller than the 31 million bushels produced in 1958. This is the area's only country of any importance in rye production.

Africa's total wheat crop is estimated at 190 million bushels. This is below the large 1958 crop of 205 million bushels but is still above average. Substantial reductions are estimated for former French North Africa but a slight increase is reported for Egypt. Those countries, together with the Union of South Africa, account for about 90 percent of Africa's total wheat production. Little information is yet available on the crop in the Union of South Africa, where harvesting does not begin until November. Rye is of no significance in Africa.

It is also too early for estimates of crops in other Southern Hemisphere areas. Preliminary prospects point to somewhat smaller wheat acreage in South America. Especially in Argentina, seeded acreage is sharply reduced. This principal producer of the area reports a reduction of at least 10 percent in seeded acreage. If yields are around average, production in that country will be well below the 247 million bushels produced last season. Acreage is also reported considerably smaller in Uruguay.

Conditions in Australia are less favorable than at this time last year and a crop of 180 million bushels is forecast. That would be about 15 percent below the large 1958 production despite some increase in acreage.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE APPLE AND PEAR CROPS DOWN SHARPLY

Competitive supplies of apples and pears in European markets will be much smaller in the 1959-60 marketing season than in 1958-59. European production was at record levels in 1958. This caused a substantial reduction in U. S. exports to Western Europe compared with the previous year when production was very small.

With production levels in Europe substantially lower, an increase in U. S. apple and pear exports may be expected. However, combined European apple and pear supplies will still be above average, which will tend to hold the increase to moderate amounts.

Production

Northern Hemisphere apple and pear production in 1959 is down substantially from the bumper levels of 1958. European countries are chiefly responsible, although there are smaller losses in some other areas.

APPLES: Production in specified Northern Hemisphere countries,
average 1951-55, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Dessert & Cooking:				
North America:				
Canada.....	14,208	15,906	17,006	14,990
Mexico.....	2,543	2,868	3,031	2,760
United States.....	104,000	118,548	126,610	118,270
Total.....	120,751	137,322	146,647	136,020
Europe:				
Austria.....	9,165	3,436	19,829	9,000
Belgium-Luxembourg..	13,441	5,796	2/ 8,038	2/ 6,430
Denmark.....	8,414	8,772	11,698	9,650
France.....	19,924	8,213	29,232	18,830
Germany, West.....	55,583	18,700	106,900	39,680
Greece.....	1,957	4,105	4,191	4,510
Italy.....	43,279	44,577	74,742	73,030
Netherlands.....	15,343	6,476	16,994	12,720
Norway.....	2,165	2,062	3,155	2,850
Spain.....	7,562	8,474	3/ 10,426	3/ 9,920
Sweden.....	6,816	7,624	11,896	6,800
Switzerland.....	18,647	5,052	34,448	16,080
United Kingdom.....	23,185	20,160	30,333	25,010
Yugoslavia.....	7,978	4,868	14,192	12,720
Total.....	233,459	148,315	376,074	247,230
Total specified countries				
Dessert & cooking 4/.	354,210	285,637	522,721	383,250
Cider:				
Austria.....	3,876	899	11,042	5,000
France.....	146,843	27,831	189,596	154,050
Spain.....	2,985	983	5/	5/
United Kingdom.....	3,209	3,220	3,687	2,290
Total.....	156,913	32,933	204,325	161,340

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Belgium only.

3/ Includes cider apples.

4/ May include some cider apples in countries not reported separately.

5/ Included in dessert and cooking apples.

PEARS: Production in specified Northern Hemisphere countries,
average 1951-55, annual 1957-59

Continent and country	Average 1951-55	1957	1958	1959	1/
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	
Dessert & Cooking					
North America:					
Canada.....	1,347	1,094	1,521	1,240	
Mexico.....	726	747	758	750	
United States.....	29,100	31,676	28,890	31,310	
Total.....	31,173	33,517	31,169	33,300	
Europe:					
Austria.....	1,641	962	3,527	1,260	
Belgium-Luxembourg..	9,129	2,207	2/ 5,512	2/ 2,910	
Denmark.....	756	670	661	440	
France.....	6,961	5,688	9,657	7,500	
Germany, West.....	17,468	5,165	29,508	10,670	
Greece.....	1,533	1,936	1,369	1,710	
Italy.....	17,356	15,713	22,904	22,050	
Netherlands.....	5,780	1,455	6,349	4,850	
Norway.....	289	294	469	330	
Spain.....	3,377	4,643	5,291	5,030	
Sweden.....	1,402	1,093	1,631	1,010	
Switzerland.....	10,847	2,646	17,637	8,820	
United Kingdom.....	1,771	1,913	3,674	2,820	
Yugoslavia.....	3,264	2,663	3,823	4,410	
Total.....	81,574	47,048	112,012	73,810	
Total specified countries					
Dessert & cooking 3/.	112,747	80,565	143,181	107,110	
Cider:					
Austria.....	5,815	2,676	8,377	4,460	
France.....	22,948	705	4,800	3,900	
United Kingdom.....	183	112	269	130	
Total.....	28,946	3,493	13,446	8,490	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Belgium only.

3/ May include some cider pears in countries not reported separately.

Even though European apple and pear output is below last year--each fruit is down 34 percent--it is substantially higher than 1957; apples are well above the 1951-55 average.

Apples: Apple producing countries of Europe are reporting production well below the bumper crops of 1958 but substantially above 1957 when weather conditions reduced output. The only exception is Sweden where weather this year has been a factor in reducing crops below 1957 levels.

Northern European countries mostly are also sharply below the 1951-55 averages. However, with Mediterranean countries and Norway and Yugoslavia generally well above average and Italy continuing its rapid upward trend total European production is 6 percent above average.

Of particular note is the fact that the apple and pear importing countries of Europe are even more sharply reduced. Considering the importers, Europe, excluding Italy, shows a reduction in 1959 of 42 percent or more than 125 million bushels for apples and almost 30 percent or 35 million bushels for pears from 1958.

All North American countries are producing slightly less than 1958 but are well above average. Thus, the total Northern Hemisphere crop of dessert and cooking apples in 1959, while 27 percent below 1958, is 34 percent above 1957 and 8 percent above average.

Pears: European weather conditions in 1957 and 1958 affected pears about the same as it did apples--output was abnormally low in 1957, with record highs in 1958. Crops of table pears in 1959 are well below 1958 but still substantially above 1957. However, the 1959 pear crop is below average.

North American production, as a result of an almost 2.5 million-bushel increase in the United States, is up sharply from 1958 and the average and only slightly below 1957. Total Northern Hemisphere production of dessert and cooking pears in 1959 is down 25 percent from 1958. It is up 33 percent from 1957 but 5 percent below average.

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The Commodity Summaries in this monthly supplementary issue of Foreign Crops and Markets are part of a series of reports on World Crop and Livestock Production and Trade which are released according to a schedule published at the beginning of each calendar year.

The country data are prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments; reports of Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad; results of office research and other information. The Summaries of Production have been approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crops and Livestock Statistics.

1959 ALMOND CROP SETS RECORD

The 1959 world almond pack is estimated at 138,100 short tons, shelled -- the largest commercial crop ever harvested. The estimate is more than double the short 1958 crop of 66,600 tons and nearly 60 percent above average.

Both foreign and U. S. production is exceptionally large. The estimated California production is the highest on record and Mediterranean production will be a record or near-record.

ALMONDS, SHELLED: Commercial production in selected countries,
average 1952-56, annual 1956-58, forecast 1959

Country	: Average : : 1952-56 :	: 1956 :	: 1957 :	: 1958 :	: Forecast : 1959 :
	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :	: Short : : tons :
Morocco.....	: 2,900 :	: 1,600 :	: 2,200 :	: 6,500 :	: 4,000 :
Iran.....	: 6,700 :	: 5,500 :	: 11,000 :	: 9,000 :	: 11,000 :
Italy.....	: 30,300 :	: 13,000 :	: 53,000 :	: 15,000 :	: 57,000 :
Portugal.....	: 5,000 :	: 2,600 :	: 5,100 :	: 2,200 :	: 4,600 :
Spain.....	: 21,100 :	: 17,500 :	: 31,500 :	: 24,000 :	: 26,500 :
Total.....	: 66,000 :	: 40,200 :	: 102,800 :	: 56,700 :	: 103,100 :
United States ^{1/}	: 21,500 :	: 30,000 :	: 18,000 :	: 9,900 :	: ^{2/} 35,000 :
Grand total.....	: 87,500 :	: 70,200 :	: 120,800 :	: 66,600 :	: 138,100 :

^{1/} Almond Control Board

^{2/} Assumed shell-out of 50 percent applied to official estimate.

Italy and Iran are expected to harvest almond crops that are nearly average production. The Spanish and Moroccan crops should be above-average in volume. Only Portugal is believed to have a below-average crop.

September 1 stocks carried into the new season in the foreign producing countries were estimated at 15,500 short tons, shelled basis. This compares with 17,000 tons a year earlier. The bulk of the stocks were in Italy and Spain.

Prices are considerably lower than a year ago. Shelled unselected Baris and Valencias have recently been quoted at 37 to 39 cents per pound, f.o.b. producing areas. This represents a decline of about 20 cents per pound from September 1958 levels.

ALMONDS, shelled and unshelled: U.S. exports by country of destination, average 1952-56, annual 1955-58 year beginning September 1

Type and country of destination	:Average: :1952-56:	1955	: 1956	: 1957	:1958 1/
	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short
	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
Shelled:					
Belgium-Luxembourg.....	257	163	335	92	2
Canada.....	386	231	501	429	20
Germany, West.....	737	666	2,474	959	140
Ireland.....	109	1	171	2/	2/
Japan.....	49	53	166	484	531
Mexico.....	70	65	103	88	1
Netherlands.....	724	902	887	229	60
Norway.....	65	2/	324	138	2/
Sweden.....	386	420	1,387	346	42
Switzerland.....	821	436	816	218	27
Venezuela.....	52	54	78	70	26
Others.....	178	142	3/ 354	145	76
Total.....	3,834	3,133	7,596	3,198	925
Unshelled:					
Canada.....	239	104	301	588	10
Dominican Republic.....	8	3	10	2/	2/
Philippines, Rep. of.....	9	4	8	12	2/
Switzerland.....	10	2/	2	3	2/
Others.....	68	26	4/ 171	5/ 126	21
Total.....	334	137	492	729	31

1/ 11 months, September-July. 2/ If any, included in "others". 3/ Includes 126 tons to Denmark. 4/ Includes 70 tons to Sweden. 5/ Includes 60 tons to Norway.

ALMONDS, shelled, unblanched: U.S. imports for consumption, by country of origin, average 1952-56, annual 1955-58, year beginning September 1

Country of origin	:Average: :1952-56:	1955	: 1956	: 1957	:1958 1/
	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short	: Short
	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons	: tons
Italy.....	371	125	0	390	344
Morocco.....	30	0	0	0	293
Portugal.....	36	7	2/	6	33
Spain.....	1,039	28	10	1,979	5,151
Other countries.....	35	3/ 24	3/ 11	4/ 30	5/ 182
Total.....	1,511	184	21	2,405	6,003

1/ 11 months, September-July. 2/ Less than one-half ton. 3/ Turkey only. 4/ Includes 28 tons from India. 5/ Includes 87 tons from Turkey and 55 tons from Canary Islands.



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